

KANSAS CITY HOLD-UP

Full Details of That Most Remarkable Affair.

SEVEN DYNAMITE STICKS

Destroyed the Safe and All It Contained.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—Seven masked men held up the westbound Missouri Pacific passenger train, known as the Little Rock and Wichita express, at a point in the woods between Leavenworth and Dawson, seven miles from Kansas City, at 9:40 o'clock last night. To prevent interference they first smashed the telegraph instruments at the Belt Line station, the junction of the Belt Line and the Frisco, near the scene of the hold-up, and marched the operator, D. M. Hisey, before them to a point half a mile east. While two men covered his eyes, the others flagged the train as it approached, quickly covered Engineer Slocum and Fireman Weston and compelled them to dismount, and detaching the engine and the Pacific express car, ran them down the track a mile and a half toward Dawson. The passengers were unmolested but the porter who attempted to interfere was quickly sent to cover by a shot directed by one of the robbers. At a desolate spot up the road, the baggage car was quickly broken into, great quantities of dynamite placed upon the through safe and the local safe placed on top of it, so much explosive was used that the car was literally blown to splinters and the safes thrown away to one side of the track. This morning nothing but fragments of the local safe could be found, and the through box was a wreck, the top having been blown off and the door wrenched and otherwise damaged. The explosion, which was of such force as to have been heard distinctly in Kansas City, undoubtedly destroyed any valuables that the safes may have contained. That the robbers themselves were not blown to atoms seems strange, so terrific was the blast. The express officials examined their one remaining strong box this morning. They absolutely refused to make a statement of their loss, saying simply that it was "small."

Superintendent Moore of the express company, insists that the train carried but little treasure. A small army of detectives was at the scene early this morning but up to 11 a. m. no tangible clue to the robbers had been secured. The belief that they were old hands at the business and was by that time safe from capture was general.

Flying debris from the shattered express car tore down the telegraph wires along the Frisco track, which parallels the Missouri Pacific at the point of the robbery, and completed the stoppage of the telegraph communications between the Belt Line station. It was therefore some time before the news of the robbery became known and still longer before a wrecking crew could be got.

A new engine had to be secured, as that the roadmen had used had been "killed." It was 1:30 this morning before the wrecked baggage and express matter, strewn in all directions was gathered together, the train made up and the trip south continued.

The express matter, in many instances, totally destroyed, was taken to Oswatimie, Kan. Much excitement prevailed among the passengers during the delay, and in the detached car, though but little firing was indulged in by the robbers.

The robbery was undoubtedly one of the boldest that has ever been committed in this locality, so noted for hold-ups.

A special train left the city for the scene of the robbery about 1 o'clock this morning, carrying several railway and express officials.

THE OPERATOR'S STORY.

Operator D. H. Hisey, the first man encountered at the junction telegraph office told his story of the robbery.

"It was just before Missouri Pacific No. 1 was due," said Hisey, "when two men, a tall and a short one, came into the telegraph office. The short one, wearing a black mask, showed a Winchester to my stomach and ordered me to hold my hands up. The tall man had a cloth tied over the lower part of his face and displayed a big red nose and a pair of vicious black eyes. He carried a pair of pistols with which he cut a few wires, then tried to smash the switchboard with his revolver. The damage did not amount to much."

"Just then the train crossed the trestle near by and stopped, as is usual. The short man shoved me ahead of him at the muzzle of his Winchester down the track to the train. Around the engine were perhaps five men, wearing masks. They had the engineer and fireman down from the engine. The engineer, fireman and myself were ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage from the rest of the train. We complied promptly. We three were then ordered to get on the train, and stay there, under pain of death. The porter of the train came upon the scene, but a shot from one of the robbers caused him to make a hurried retreat. In a few minutes more the robbers had piled into the engine and started down the road. About twenty minutes later we heard a terrific explosion and soon Express Messenger L. L. Hills came running back and said the express car had been blown up. He had not stayed to get the details. I immediately repaired my instruments and gave the alarm."

THE EXPRESS MAN'S STORY.

Express Messenger Hisey told an interesting story of his experience with the robbers.

"I was working away," said he, "when I felt that my car was starting without the rest of the train. I looked out and saw some figures in the distance. I realized it was a hold-up and ducked in. They then came to the side door and beat on it with their guns."

"Let us up in or we'll blow you up," they demanded. I opened the door and three men got in. They were masked and carried sacks over their arms. One man got the drop on me. They cursed me and asked how much money there was in the safe. I tied to them good and plenty. The mask of one of the men slipped and I tried to get a good look at him. Quick as a flash he hit me on the head with the butt of his revolver. They put seven sticks of dynamite on the big combination safe and set the portable safe on top of the dynamite. The car finally stopped and they set a fuse. I saw a match struck. They jumped out, leaving me in the car. I pleaded with them and they finally let me jump down. We all moved up on the other side of the road. It seemed an age as we waited.

READY TO ARBITRATE

Venezuela Boundary Cases all Made Up.

TO BE SETTLED IN PARIS

Will Test British Professions of Fraternity.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—The approaching meeting at Paris of the British Venezuela out of arbitration, of which Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer are arbitrators in behalf of the republic, will be hardly second in importance to the meeting at Paris of the peace commission, owing to the crisis which the Venezuela question raised between the United States and Great Britain during the Cleveland administration and the extent to which the Monroe doctrine is involved.

The present plan is for the court to hold a preliminary session in January, at which time Justice Brewer will go to Paris. But Chief Justice Fuller is not likely to go to the first meeting, as the United States supreme court will be very busy about that time, and two members of the bench cannot be spared for the same time. Justice Brewer probably will arrange for a postponement until May, at which time both he and the chief justice will be free to join the other arbitrators and take up the serious business of the commission.

The case and counter-cases between Great Britain and Venezuela have been completed. Minister Andrade of Venezuela recently submitted to the British embassy here the counter-cases of the republic, and simultaneously with this the British counter-cases were handed to Dr. Bojka, the Venezuelan agent in Paris. The papers make one of the most voluminous international controversies ever brought to arbitration. The British case and counter-cases fill eleven large volumes, one atlas and a number of detached maps, while the Venezuelan case fills six volumes and three atlases. Thus the court will have before it a record comprising seventeen volumes, four atlases and some additional maps.

With the record all made up, it remains only for the counsel for the two parties to submit their briefs. The Venezuela brief will be prepared by ex-President Harrison, ex-Secretary Tracy and Mr. Malin-Trovest.

The British brief will be presented by the foremost lawyers of England, including Sir Richard Webster. It is expected that Mr. Harrison and General Tracey will be present and make oral arguments when the court assembles in May. Thus the personnel of the advocates, as well as the nature of the case, are of unusual importance to the hearing. The British arbitrators are headed by Baron Herschell, former lord-chancellor of England, and like Chief Justice Fuller, the official head of the judiciary. Associated with him is Sir Richard Henn. The fifth arbitrator, who occupies the attitude of an umpire, is the noted Russian jurist and international law-writer, Martens. The latter is acting for the arbitrators up to the time of their meeting, receiving the papers, briefs, etc.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Calvin Logue and Mrs. Louisa Green in Jail at Tecumseh.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The Tecumseh Republican says: "Sheriff Gebke of Lincoln county brought to this city last Saturday Mrs. Louisa Green and Calvin Logue, and they are now confined in the county jail to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of bigamy. This is the Lincoln county couple mentioned in these columns some time ago. Captain Green, the husband of the woman, was a drill master in the regular army, and was killed at the battle of Manila. He and his family had been residing upon a claim which he owned in Lincoln county, and after he went to the front his wife and family still resided upon the place. It was only a short time after he had gone until Mrs. Green and Logue came down to this county, procured a marriage license and were married. They immediately returned to the Green home in Lincoln county, where they took up their residence. Mr. Green sent his salary regularly for the support of his wife and family, being in ignorance of his wife's second marriage. The fact that he had married until a couple of months ago, when he learned of his wife's marriage, came home on a short leave of absence to look after his property, and then returned to the army."

"Logue and Mrs. Green were indicted in Lincoln county on charges of adultery and bigamy, but when the case was called in that county Judge Burford ordered them transferred to this county for trial, the marriage having taken place in this county. They were ordered committed to jail in this county until the next term of court, which convenes in December. Logue's bond was fixed at \$1,000 and the woman's bond at \$500, which they have so far been unable to give."

"Mr. Green was now stationed at Fort McDowell, Ga., was in the city this week looking after the prosecution of the parties. He stated to the authorities that he would spare neither trouble nor expense in punishing them to the full extent of the law. He states that he and his wife had been married for thirteen years, and that until this episode she had always proved a true and dutiful wife and a good mother. They lived for a number of years in Washington, D. C., where he was stationed as a member of the regular army, and they had resided on their farm in Lincoln county for about twenty years. They have the children whom the father expects to take with him to his station in Georgia. The Greens were in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Green drawing very good pay from the government, and besides owning a good home which was well stocked, he had considerable money out on interest."

"Of the man Logue, with whom Mrs. Green became so infatuated, little is known, except that he formerly lived in the southeastern part of this county and that the authorities now hold a warrant against him for grand larceny."

CUBA'S REAL PROBLEM

Not Political, But Social and Racial, Says Congress.

New York, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: "Mr. Compost, on the eve of his departure for Spain, via New York, said, in an interview: "Supposing that Spain has to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, the problem of the island's future is a most difficult one. The difficulty lies in different directions from that generally supposed."

"The problem is social and racial, rather than political. I had studied the question closely for many years before I came here, and studied it without prejudice, forming all my judgments without passion and bias."

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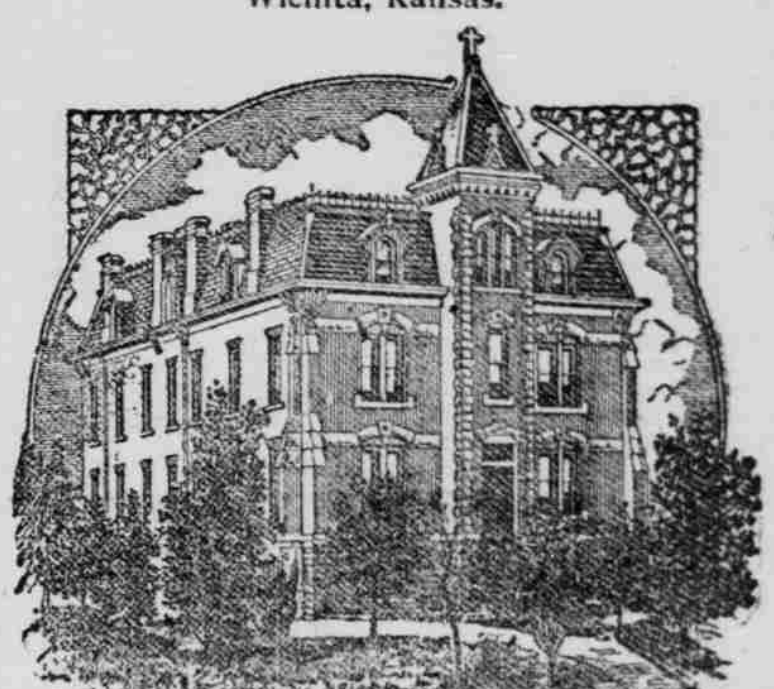
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Three years ago a leading physician prescribed Ripans Tablets for a professional man living in Brooklyn, and the latter recently said in answer to an inquiry: "Since that time my health has been just about perfect. I never weighed more nor felt better than I do now. There have been times during the past three years when, after eating mince pie or highly seasoned food, there would come about a condition in the stomach that was not altogether pleasant, but by promptly swallowing a Tabule that unpleasant condition was at once removed. I have taken no other medicine, with the occasional exception of quinine and whisky when attacked by severe cold, and my present healthy condition can be ascribed to two things only—Providence or Ripans Tablets—most likely both. I believe that Ripans Tablets will afford relief to any one suffering from any curable derangement of stomach, liver or bowels."

A new style patent containing the Ripans Tablets in a paper wrapper (without chain) shows the all-around drug store—look for the name. This new style is intended for the year and the season. One dozen of the new style cost 10 cents and one half dozen 5 cents. For sale in the United States and Canada. CONTACT, No. 10 FIFTH AVE., New York—write for a circular (the tablets will be sent for free).

All Hallows Academy, Wichita, Kansas.



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The attention of parents, who desire to give their daughters an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education, is respectfully called to the many advantages offered by the above named institution. Established in 1885 as a boarding school for girls, it was transformed throughout with modern conveniences, as hot and cold water, bathe, etc., etc.

The location is attractive and, as experience has proved, unsurpassed for healthfulness. The grounds are spacious and every facility is offered for in and out-door recreations. The course of study is all that constitutes a modern, practical, refined education, with special attention to Music and Art as optional studies.

The Sisters refer with confidence to the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hennessey, D. D., the Rev. Clergy, and to their many pupils scattered throughout the neighborhood.

For terms and particulars apply to

SISTER SUPERIOR.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY

BOYS RECEIVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

25 Per Cent. of the Officers of the Michigan Volunteers are Orchard Lake Boys.

A much larger standing army will be organized. West Point cannot supply the officers. They will be selected largely from graduates of the best private military schools in the country.

COLONEL HEVL, U. S. Army Inspector General, in his report for 1896, says: "This Academy still maintains its place as a leading military institution of the country, outside of West Point, and is all in detail a most successful one. The State may well be proud of Orchard